

by paragraph (1) may be obligated at any time through September 30, 2008, and shall remain available until expended.

(3) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.—For purposes of calculating funding apportionments and meeting other requirements under sections 47114, 47115, 47116, and 47117 of title 49, United States Code, for the 6-month period beginning October 1, 2007, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall—

(A) first calculate funding apportionments on an annualized basis as if the total amount available under section 48103 of such title for fiscal year 2008 were 3,675,000,000; and

(B) then reduce by 50 percent—

(i) all funding apportionments calculated under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) amounts available pursuant to sections 47117(b) and 47117(f)(2) of such title.

(b) PROJECT GRANT AUTHORITY.—Section 47104(c) of such title is amended by striking “September 30, 2007, and inserting “March 31, 2008.”.

(c) GOVERNMENT SHARE OF CERTAIN AIP COSTS.—Section 161 of Public Law 108-176 (49 U.S.C. 47109 note) is amended by striking “in each of fiscal years 2004 through 2007” and inserting “in fiscal year 2008 before April 1, 2008”.

(d) ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY.—Section 409(d) of Public Law 108-176 (49 U.S.C. 40101 note) is amended by striking “2007.” and inserting “2008.”.

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. BUNNING):

S. 2531. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to revise the antidumping duties and countervailing duties relating to the production of low-enriched uranium, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be placed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2531

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PRODUCTION OF LOW-ENRICHED URANIUM.

(a) ANTIDUMPING DUTY.—Section 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673) is amended in the last sentence—

(1) by inserting “(a)” after “includes”; and

(2) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, and (b) any contract or transaction for the production of low-enriched uranium”.

(b) COUNTERVAILING DUTY.—Section 771 of that Act (19 U.S.C. 1677) is amended in paragraph (5) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) PURCHASE OF GOODS.—For purposes of subparagraphs (D)(iv) and (E)(iv) of this paragraph (5), the phrases ‘purchasing goods’ and ‘goods are purchased’ include a contract or transaction involving payment for the production of low-enriched uranium.”.

(c) APPLICATION TO PENDING PROCEEDINGS.—The amendments made by this section apply in all pending or resumed antidumping and countervailing duty proceedings, including investigations, and in all appeals that have not become final and conclusive as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) APPLICATION TO NAFTA COUNTRIES.—Pursuant to Article 1902 of the North American Free Trade Agreement and section 408 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3438),

the amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to goods from NAFTA countries.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 417—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD EXPAND TRADE OPPORTUNITIES WITH MONGOLIA AND INITIATE NEGOTIATIONS TO ENTER INTO A FREE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH MONGOLIA

Mr. HAGEL (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 417

Whereas Mongolia declared an end to a 1-party Communist state in 1990 and embarked on democratic and free market reforms;

Whereas the free market reforms include adopting democratic electoral processes, enacting further political reform measures, privatizing state enterprises, lifting price controls, and improving fiscal discipline;

Whereas, since 1990, Mongolia has made progress to strengthen democratic governing institutions and protect individual rights;

Whereas the Department of State found in its 2006 Country Reports on Human Rights that Mongolia generally respects the human rights of its citizens, although concerns remain, including the treatment of prisoners, freedom of the press and information, due process, and trafficking in persons;

Whereas the Department of State found in its 2006 International Religious Freedom report that Mongolia generally respects freedom of religion, although some concerns remain;

Whereas Mongolia has been a member of the World Trade Organization since 1997, and a member of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank since 1991;

Whereas, in 1999, the United States extended permanent nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Mongolia;

Whereas Mongolia has provided strong and consistent support to the United States in the global war on terror, including support for United States military forces and, since May 2003, contributed peace keepers to Operation Iraqi Freedom, artillery trainers to Operation Enduring Freedom, and personnel to the United Nations peace-keeping operations in Kosovo and Sierra Leone;

Whereas the United States and Mongolia signed a bilateral Trade and Investment Framework Agreement in 2004;

Whereas Mongolia has expressed steadfast commitment to greater economic reforms, including a commitment to encourage and expand the role of the private sector, increase transparency, strengthen the rule of law, combat corruption, and comply with international standards for labor and intellectual property rights protection;

Whereas bilateral trade between the United States and Mongolia in 2005 was valued at more than \$165,000,000;

Whereas, in November 2005, President George W. Bush became the first President of the United States to visit Mongolia, and on November 21, 2005, President Bush and President Enkhbayar issued a joint statement declaring that the 2 countries are committed to defining guiding principles and expanding the framework of the comprehensive partnership between the United States and Mongolia;

Whereas, on October 18, 2007, the Senate agreed to Senate Resolution 352, expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the 20th anniversary of the United States-Mongolia relations, and encouraged continued economic cooperation with Mongolia;

Whereas, on October 22, 2007, the United States and Mongolia signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact Agreement;

Whereas, during the October 2007 visit of President Enkhbayar to Washington, D.C., the United States and Mongolia signed a Declaration of Principles for closer cooperation between the 2 countries, reiterating a commitment to expansion of development and long term cooperation in political, economic, trade, investment, educational, cultural, arts, scientific and technological, environmental, health, defense, security, humanitarian, and other fields; and

Whereas the United States and Mongolia would benefit from expanding and diversifying trade opportunities by reducing tariff and nontariff barriers to trade: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should continue to work with Mongolia to expand bilateral trade opportunities and initiate negotiations to enter into a free trade agreement with Mongolia.

SENATE RESOLUTION 418—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING PROVOCATIVE AND DANGEROUS STATEMENTS MADE BY OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

Mr. BIDEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 418

Whereas, since 1993, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia has been reaffirmed by the international community, international law, and 32 United Nations Security Council Resolutions;

Whereas the Republic of Georgia has pursued the peaceful resolution of territorial conflicts in the regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia since the end of hostilities in 1993;

Whereas, by stating that the Russian Federation should diplomatically recognize Abkhazia and South Ossetia as independent states, certain officials of the Government of the Russian Federation have undermined the peace and security of those regions and the Republic of Georgia as a whole; and

Whereas the statements of those officials are incompatible with the role of the Russian Federation as one of the world's leading powers and are inconsistent with the commitments of the Russian Federation to international peacekeeping: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns recent statements by officials of the Government of the Russian Federation that the Russian Federation should recognize the regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia as states independent of the Republic of Georgia as a violation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Georgia and the commitments of the Russian Federation to international peacekeeping;

(2) calls upon the Government of the Russian Federation to disavow these statements;

(3) affirms that the restoration of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia is in the interest of all who seek peace and stability in the region; and